













## EDITORIAL

## The Morning Bulletin

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1919

SECOND SECTION

## The Morning Bulletin.

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1919.

**Who's Boss Here?**  
The Public Utilities Commission  
on Saturday held a sitting to hear  
the representations of the Attorney-general that the Board has  
no power to set aside an act of the  
Legislature.

That a sitting of the Board, or  
any other body, could make a thought  
as to whether or not an argument  
of that kind is ridiculous. The  
Public Utilities Commission was  
not set up as a Provincial Senate,  
and was given authority to veto  
acts of the Legislature.

If any doubt exists in the minds  
of the Commissioners as to whether  
they are the creatures of the Legis-  
lature or its masters, members  
of the Board would take the earliest  
possible opportunity to set  
the matter at rest and lay down in  
good, set terms that the authority  
of the Public Utility Commission  
ends where a Provincial statute  
begins.

This province is not ripe for  
bureaucracy just yet.

"Group politics" is the phrase  
adopted by advocates of the "new  
orientation" in political affairs in  
Canada. It sounds better than  
class war, and means the same  
thing.

The theory of this new system  
of alignment is that people should  
divide politically into groups, not  
parties. The party is represented  
as an entity, and each one  
cannot belong without surrendering  
his right to think and act in  
public matters according to his  
own judgment. This freedom of  
individual thought and action is  
to be denied, and the result will be  
that people will cease to divide  
parties and separate themselves into  
groups.

The basis of group affiliation is, of  
course, class interests. The failure  
to comprise one group, the  
organized wage-earners another. Pro-  
fessional men will, doubtless,  
divide into two classes, each  
devour the others, this arrangement  
of segregating men and  
women into groups on the sordid  
basis of class interest seems to  
be a device adopted to the  
pose.

With society thus split into  
fragments, according to class self-  
interest, it is logically alleged that  
the twin evils of revolution and  
war can be escaped, and public affairs con-  
ducted on a better and more  
desirable plan. Just how this  
position follows the premises no  
one seems to be able to tell. That  
would seem to be the vicinity in  
order, for the ordinary mind the  
connection is missing. If one were  
drawing plans to disorganize hu-  
man society, to separate  
people into classes, each  
devour the others, this arrangement  
of segregating men and  
women into groups on the sordid  
basis of class interest seems to  
be a device adopted to the  
pose.

To those who oppose that ordered  
government, or even social peace,  
would follow any such arrange-  
ment as is supposed to be  
possible. To make government  
itself the instrument of class in-  
terest instead of the controller of  
it—is to break down the conditions  
upon which civilized society  
exists. Russia came to its present  
pass through "group policies."

**Selfishness Is the Motive of  
Human Action.** Civilization ex-  
ists because, and in so far as per-  
sons and class selfishness is  
suppressed in behalf of the general  
good. Goodness is the  
key which that suppression is made  
possible. To make government  
itself the instrument of class in-  
terest instead of the controller of  
it—is to break down the conditions  
upon which civilized society  
exists. Russia came to its present  
pass through "group policies."

**The Allies Enter the  
Bolshevik Advance.**

Kolchak Government is said

to be evacuating its headquarters

at Omsk, in face of the advancing

Bolshevik forces. Omsk is not in

## Armistice Day.

The National Government re-  
quests Canadians to join with their  
follow-citizens of the British Em-  
pire in observing Armistice Day  
by stopping work for two minutes  
at eleven o'clock and spending  
that brief interval in reflecting  
upon the deeds and sacrifices of  
the men who "fought and won"  
for us.

Through the present cause as  
an appeal for voluntary recogni-  
tion of the anniversary, and with-  
out the mandatory authority of  
statute or proclamation, it is to be  
hoped the response will be more  
general and spontaneous than  
that amount. That the day which  
marked the close of the great war  
should not be recognized in any  
public way by the Canadian people  
is to be deplored. However,

If the selected date fails of  
popular response the discredit  
would be less only in degree. Whether  
the manner chosen is the best,  
or is adequate to the occasion, is  
a question. Let us hope that  
the heart of the blood-drenched  
path to Heaven's gate—

A path through lands where now the poppies bloom.

Then sprang we forth—a lion's whelp—in arms.  
Our fangs we whetted for the foeman's heart;  
Each limb a lion's limb, each sinew a fair farm.

Gave up our son, who DIED of his own pride;

With tears we laid the feet of him who died.

To crown the martyr, just beyond the tomb;

Our heart's blood drenched the path to Heaven's gate—

A path through lands where now the poppies bloom.

Today the bells of peace ring round a world  
Whose nations strive to rise above the storm.

A year ago our shot-long flares we fired;

But still dissension throbs, with threat of harm.

A million fangs gnaw round the heart of steel.

Which beats within the land that gave us birth;

She calls us, with us-throek, mute appeal—

We've saved the home—to rally round the hearth.

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"BROKEN BLOSSOMS"

FOR ALL OVER 15 YEARS

PRICES: Matines, 50c, max. 75c  
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# First Anniversary of War's Cessation

## Armistice Day and Its Recollections

### Distinction of Creed and Kind

### All Forgotten When Armistice

### Bells Pealed Glad Tidings

All Allied World Rejoiced at News That War and Carnage Had Ceased—November 11th, 1918, Celebrated With a Zeal Commensurate with the Good News It Brought

(By W. T. Webb.)

"Germany Accepts Terms; Great World War Is Brought to An End." Such were the headlines and the following is the news that reached to Edmonton just one year ago to the fact that the great people in history have ceased to wish for war. Nov. 11th—The world was still on this morning at 6 o'clock, Washington time, 11 o'clock Paris time. The armistice was signed by the German representatives at midnight."

And so it was that residents of this city received the glad tidings. Whistles and pipes and similar instruments were sounded in other parts of the Allied world. But we were unable to grasp the meaning. More than four years of strife had caused war or the news of war to become a part of the daily life. Youngsters had grown through the adolescent stage to enter into army service. Boys were growing to be men and to be soldiers. For such was a part of life. Men were soldiers and they were waging a conflict for right.

Men and women, we thought, were waging a conflict for right. Men must have a beginning and an end—but the war—the terrible battle of men against men on those plains of France and Flanders had been on long, seemed so far from the end of its tether that it was difficult to realize that it would ever terminate. But it did, just one year ago today—the First Anniversary of which we are celebrating now.

What a day this Armistice Day! The end of all that bloody conflict, the final carnage and suffering; the reprieve of lives of men in their thousands; the dawn of the day of reunion when war ceased to separate the father, the son; the daily casualty lists and their dread meaning—finished, ended. All gone and all of it past age. The war was over.

And so it was that whistles blew and most all rejoiced; but not all, for some there were who cried and many a mother at the window who sobbed.

#### Never Such Happiness.

But the general rejoicing—there was never anything like it in history for there was never such an event. Canada never before had experienced its parallel. The end of the Boer War had been occasion for great rejoicing, but the Boer War paled into insignificance in comparison.

The war to Canada had been the business of every citizen and for those who had not a relative or friend taking a part and offering his life in the suppression of Hun domination that at times appeared almost certain to encompass the world. The war had been the greatest effort that Canada had ever undertaken. And Canada entered into it with all the spirit of her greatness—the spirit that made Canada a good neighbour, a truly valuable creature for Canada the national importance she prizes today.

Armistice Day, or rather its coming found people bewildered. Could it be that the war was really at an end; could it be that those boys—a few hundred thousand in number—had indeed won the war? The death drama of the Boer War had ended and it had to be so; the paper had been signed and the empire had agreed.

And finally the significance of it all dawned upon the people. They went wild, they shouted and raved themselves hoarse in sheer delight. Wounded men who had been in bed for months craved for the permission to get up. They would be all right, they said. "Can we be expected to stay?" "Yes, we can," they replied. "But don't you realize what it means to us?" they questioned and pleaded.

And the badly wounded and the slightly wounded in the streets of Canada, in England and in France were picked up and carried shoulder high by the people who met them. It was a wonderful day when they had been freed from their bonds, boys, you've won!" And all the people massed and marched the streets, shouting and waving flags, cheered and sang. And during it all every person was a human being without class or distinction. This was a day when all hearts rejoiced with each other. They were celebrating the victory of the common cause.

Brigadier generals and privates all mingled. The harsh army dress was forgotten that day. Old London itself dropped off its cloak of sternness.

The man with the silk hat "traded it" for the cap of the navy. The subaltern danced with the Tommy and the brigadier general clinked glasses with them all. The men in uniform, above all, realized what Armistice meant. He had been looking for it so long, and each time he had looked and thought, it had seemed further and further away. Hard Fight to Finish

For he had been in the line just a few days previous participating in that struggle for the possession of Cambrai, and he had seen his chums mowed down by the terrible slaughter of the machine gun. It was just like the battles he had been in before. There had been no difference, except perhaps the Hun had put up a stiff fight. Yet it had been one of the last, and here it was—the Day of Armistice.

The boys in the line were as dumbfounded as were the people at home—more so, in fact. It was indeed hard for them to realize the struggle had ended. They knew it on the day of the Armistice. The war was to end on the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month. But think of it; they had been fighting for the past four weeks—since October 11th—in the most severe battles that had confronted them since the war began. And while they had been successful in every engagement, they had suffered terrible casualties and the fighting had been extremely hard.

On the eleventh day, the significance of Armistice dawned on those soldiers in France. They were not to fraternize with the enemy, said an order. They didn't. Who for a minute would have had the desire? But all of the boys rejoiced. None will ever forget this day of thanksgiving—nor of the immediate future.

And what of the people of France—the inhabitants of those shell-torn towns in which many resided rather than leave the houses they loved so dear. Armistice meant, more to them than to anyone. Dangers were passed, and what dangers! Just picture a little woman with her family living in one of those shell-torn streets of a village near the front. Merely talk about it and you will see how it can be done. A clock on a neighboring height good for high flying. A German plane is circling overhead, and a few seconds previous the flyer had released a bomb which had played its terrible havoc a score of yards away from the home. There the woman sits, huddled in a corner, her children with her, and her face like death. She is waiting and thinking.

And this was but one night of many for her. She had lived through more than your years of it, and she had survived. Can you wonder why this mother rejoiced? Yes, Armistice Day for the French will always be memorable. It will never be forgotten. It will never fade from history.

#### ADVANCES MADE DAILY

The table herewith shows the advances made daily by the Canadian Corps during the last month of the war from Oct. 11th, 1918, to Nov. 11th, 1918.

Oct. 11	Oct. 12	Oct. 13	Oct. 14	Oct. 15	Oct. 16	Oct. 17	Oct. 18	Oct. 19	Oct. 20	Oct. 21	Oct. 22	Oct. 23	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	Oct. 26	Oct. 27	Oct. 28	Oct. 29	Oct. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 1	Nov. 2	Nov. 3	Nov. 4	Nov. 5	Nov. 6	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	Nov. 9	Nov. 10	Nov. 11
0	4,000	7,000	10,000	12,000	13,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000

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# You Don't Give— You Lend

In deciding how many Victory Bonds you will buy remember this important point—you are not giving—you are lending to your country!

You are lending at a rate of interest.

You are lending on the highest security.

You are lending to maintain your own and your country's prosperity.

In your own personal interest you should make strenuous efforts to buy as many Victory Bonds as you possibly can.

You couldn't put your money in a better place.

You wan't to save money—everybody does.

It is the only way to get ahead.

And Canada needs to borrow your money to bridge the gap from War to Peace.  
It's your duty to lend.

Take the proper view of this Victory Loan.

*Say to yourself—"I am going to buy all the Victory Bonds I can pay for now and in the next ten months."*

What if it is an effort to pay for them.

Look ahead a little.

Think of what you will own when your Victory Bonds are finally paid for.

Every cent you pay on your Victory Bonds you *lend* to your country—you save!  
Remember that, and

## BUY VICTORY BONDS

*"EVERY DOLLAR SPENT IN CANADA"*

This space donated to the Victory Loan 1918 Campaign by

### ALLEN

See "Auction of Souls" today—then buy Victory Bonds—it will stop such brutal tortures as depicted in this production.

### EMPRESS

Charles Ray in "THE EGG CRATE WALLOP"  
Also Joe Martin in "The Jazz Monkey"

### MONARCH

See Fannie Ward in "OUR BETTER SELVES"

### DREAMLAND

—TODAY—

MARY MacLAREN in  
"A PETAL ON THE CURRENT"

### GEM

See May Allison in "CASTLES IN THE AIR"

### PANTAGES

All this week—The Corinthians, Hickman Brothers, Davey Jamieson, Mary Dorr, Harry and Nancy Cavana.

### EMPIRE

"The Revelations of a Wife"—Daily Matinees for ladies only.

### IMPERIAL

—TODAY—  
Dorothy Dalton in "THE PRICE MARK"

### REGENT

Harry Carey in "ACE OF THE SADDLE"



# CAN YOU FORGET?

As long as you live you'll remember November 11th, 1918---Armistice Day.

That was the day the enemy surrendered.

That was the day of Victory for our army.

Day after day--year after year--through rain, cold, heat, mud, death--they had fought bravely, stubbornly, cleverly, faithfully--the spearhead of fate pointing inexorably at the black heart of the enemy.

Remember the Somme? Ypres? Passchaendale? Cambrai? MONS?

Can't you catch this brave spirit?

Can't you see how small is our task compared with theirs?

Shall we fail to lend our money to the country for which they gave their lives?

The Victory Loan 1919 must be a victory too. It is needed to pay our obligations to the army and to keep the fair name of Canada writ high among the nations.

This is a War Loan.

Canada needs to borrow your money,

If the Victory Loan succeeds it will be another Mons for Canada.

Let us show the world again that what Canada undertakes Canada accomplishes.

## Buy Victory Bonds

*"Every Dollar Spent in Canada"*



REV. MR. MCNAULY APPEARS.

At the Y. M. C. A. meeting, held in the Hotel Triangle last evening, Rev. Mr. L. McNauly, of the Melbourne church, gave an address on "Prayer," which was the subject of "Prayer." The speaker did not say much about prayer, but as to why some men do not pray, but affirmed that it was a fundamental instinct of man. He said that the practice of prayer was at once a natural and spiritual nature, and a means of growth in spiritual things. Miss Margaret Smith, who was among the speakers, with Miss Hanna as accompanist, sang delightfully. Mrs. Carney Wilson, of Calgary, will be the speaker.

## A Woman's Warning

Why will women continue to drag around in misery, suffering with the ailments peculiar to their sex, that drag them down to misery and despair, with backache, nervousness, the blues, derangements and irregularities, when there is a proved remedy for just such conditions?

For more than forty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been overcoming these ailments until it is now recognized everywhere as the standard remedy for woman's ills.

### For Twenty Years the Friend of This Woman

Akron, Ohio.—"I am fifty-one years old and going through the Change of Life, and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is doing me lots of good. I feel run-down and weak but since taking the Vegetable Compound I am much stronger and better. I can eat and sleep, am gaining flesh and can do more work than I have for sometime. Twenty years ago your Vegetable Compound helped me during childbirth. I wish you would print this in your paper so that other women may read it. There is nothing better for the relief of suffering womanhood than Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It does away with sickness and nervousness which is very often responsible for the lack of perfect harmony in the home."

Mrs. S. A. FRIEDLANDER,  
840 Elmwood St., Akron, Ohio.

If you need a medicine of this kind you may depend upon



## Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO., LYNN, MASS.

## Seeking Remedy for Troubles Of Soldiers Settlement Board

S. Maber, of Ottawa, board, Viatia City, to Make Inquiry Into Local Conditions—Will Remain Here for Several Days—Would Like to Know Specific Instances of Delays.

S. Maber, member of the Soldiers' Settlement Board, Ottawa, who is in Edmonton today, could not give any information in regard to a proposed remedy of the conditions at present existing in the settlement of the B.S.B. He is here investigating the matter, and his visit recalls the fact that he was here Aug. 22. Captain Edmonton, resigned, and that the application had been taken up by Lt.-Col. G. W. McLeod, whose office stated he had been here.

"We are having our family troubles," said Mr. Maber, when questioned. "The other day we were here, and the members of the department gave us a reception. We described them as not having been treated satisfactorily with but little difficulty. We will remain here to get into the conditions, and to ascertain what could be done to correct them. We will remain here for determination in Ottawa."

It was learned Monday morning that the Canadian Great War Veterans Association had proposed a permanent headquarters for the department of the Soldiers' Settlement Board, and that the members of the department were from men who had served in the trenches. Questions as to whether he had been interviewed in regard to the proposed location were answered by Mr. Maber, who replied: "I have not been interviewed in regard to the proposed location, but I have been asked to go to Ottawa to discuss the conditions, and to ascertain what could be done to correct them."

The case of Jago, who lost land

in the fire, was also brought up.

Mr. Maber stated he had been

asked to go to Ottawa to discuss the

conditions, and to ascertain what could be done to correct them.

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The Bulletin Has All the Local News

## CLAIMS FIELD OF NATURAL GAS IS WITHIN 28 MILES

Council Will Deal With Offer of A. F. A. Coyne to Supply the City

The special gas committee of the city, headed by Kenzie Mennen and the Mayor, informed A. F. A. Coyne on Monday that they would accept his offer made by Mr. Coyne to supply natural gas to the city.

It now remains to be seen what council, as a whole, think of the offer.

Mr. Coyne stated his recommendation is being made by the special gas committee.

Domestic gas at 25 cents.

Business gas at 5 cents.

Homes in the city will be rated as power at 5 cents; suburban homes at 1 cent per month.

Gas rates of 1 cent per month.



## "Lest We Forget"

Whoever you may be, go into your room to-day and sit quietly for a few minutes. Canada asks you for these minutes in Meditation upon Her Immortals.

Their spirit, the spirit of devotion to duty, of love of Canada and of home that illuminated their lives and made glorious their death, still lives. May it live in you and in me. May we be so inspired that from now onward, constrained by the love of

Canada, we may ever advance her interests, ever work for a greater and more glorious Canada.

To-day is a day of memory, of thanksgiving, and to-day Canada has indeed the right to require from you a thanks offering. But no such demand is made. Canada simply asks you to the fullest extent of your capacity to advance her trade, production, and prosperity, and by so doing help yourself, protect your family, increase your income and all without risk.

# Buy Victory Bonds

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee  
in co-operation with the Minister of Finance  
of the Dominion of Canada.

### FATHER DANIELS GIVES AN ADDRESS ON WORK OVERSEAS

Chaplain of 1st Battalion Speaks  
to a Large Audience at the  
Dugout School

Under the auspices of the Catholic  
Women's League, Father Daniels gave a very interesting lecture Sunday

evening on his experiences overseas, being held in the auditorium of the Separated Service Hall, 103rd street. John Cormack was the chairman, and Mr. J. C. Moreau, which was presided over by Mrs. J. C. Moreau, who was then introduced Father Daniels, who is a very interesting addition to the Dugout staff, being now with his first introduction to a military school overseas, where he appeared in clerical dress, and then, continuing with the battalion he was attached to from service to Ed-

monton, and then overseas, and the reason for his going overseas, when the first war was up and sent overseas as drafts. He told of the difficulties he had in getting overseas, and stated that the men went down in the time of the armistice, and then he had to proceed overseas to France. Father Daniels spoke of the additional difficulties he had in getting overseas, after remnants from Edmonton in the form of personal effects, and so on, were sent him by the Red Cross.

He touched on the humorous as well as the serious side of the war, the struggle now happily ended, and related cases of non-Catholic soldiers

whom he had attended in their last moments of life, in which he said, "I am sure that many minds of certain men that a Catholic chaplain should take any interest in the welfare of non-Catholics, and I said that he thought that if the Catholic chaplain would do his best, he could stand up and say that he would create a better feeling amongst the men."

Father Daniels laid particular stress upon the fact that people O'Grady gave a pianoforte recitation, and the audience was greatly impressed. Mrs. Trimble accompanied Mrs. Trimble was excellent and the exhibition was a great success.

HON. D. MARSHALL  
BACK FROM STOCK  
SHOW AT SPOKANE

Hon. Dundan Marshall, minister of agriculture for the province, has just returned from the stock show at Spokane, Wash., where he judged the Royal Livestock show at Spokane, Wash., where he judged the exhibit. All in all he said the exhibition was excellent and the splendid work done by the men, who are mostly soldiers' dependents, are held in high esteem. All in all he said the exhibition was excellent and the splendid work done by the men, who are mostly soldiers' dependents, are held in high esteem.

published animal in the district. Now the farmers are specializing in sheep and cattle and horses.

Quebec, Nov. 10.—Owing to a lack of appreciation of the immigration of non-Catholic women, the Canadian bridges have closed themselves in an awkward predicament on arriving on the Canadian frontier. All the Canadian women, mostly soldiers' dependents, are held in high esteem. All in all he said the exhibition was excellent and the splendid work done by the men, who are mostly soldiers' dependents, are held in high esteem.







